ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, AUGUST 26, 1869.

New Series-Vol. 9, No. 31.

Belmont Co. Business Directory. GOV. MORTONS' SPEECH

Fraint leave Bellaire for

CARS AND TOBACC

MISCELLANEOUS. ERCER, J. & M. N. dealers in Drugs, M COREGOR & BROTHER, dealers in Hard ware, Cutlery, Nalls, Stoves, &c. Water-st. opposite Central Block.

Layerty, Principal. Tultion—\$10, \$80

BRIDGEPORT.

UNKINS, BRANUM & CO. Wholesal cons and donlers in Iron, Stalle, &c. ridge and Main-sts.

CIFFIN & DUNCAN, Wholesale and I Grosers and dealers in Produce. G Rank and Main-sia.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF OHIO: There FELLOW CITIZENS OF OHIO: There are two parties with their respective candidates asking for the support and confidence of the people of Ohio. One is the Republican party, which relies for success upon its record in the past and the promises which it presents for the future. The other is the Democratic party, which relies for success upon having its past record forgotten by the people and being taken entirely upon faith as to the future. It does not invoke the pleasure of memory, but in-

faith as to the future. It does not invoke the pleasure of memory, but invites the blessings of oblivion.

These two parties represent different classes of ideas, and will continue to represent them as long as their present organization exists. The Republican party is imbued with the spirit of progression and reform—the establishment of universal liberty equal rights and party is imbued with the spirit of progression and reform—the establishment
of universal liberty, equal rights, and
the integrity of the Union. The Democratic party is still imbued with the
spirit of slavery and caste; with the
old ideas of State sovereignty, and the
right of secession, and still representing
the old abuses and imperfections of the
Government. These ideas constitute the
common stock of each party. They
constitute the crucible through which
all new questions must pass. They are
the molds which give color, form and
shape to all their new opinions. Every
new question, viewed through the medium of these elemental ideas, will take
their hue and shape, just as the landscape, when viewed through a colored
glass; will present the same color.

glass; will present the same color.
There is a perpetual issue existing between the two parties, growing out of the fundamental difference in their elemental ideas of the Constitution, libertheir original nature, if I may so peak-from which they can not get

away. No old political party has ever been reformed or substantially changed. The Tory party of England is what it was substantially three hundred years ago. The Whig party of England was incapable of reform and had to give way to the present Liberal party. The old Federal party of this country could not be reformed, and therefore had to be extinguished. The old Whig party of this be reformed, and therefore had to be extinguished. The old Whig party of this country could not be reformed and adapted to the new condition of the country, and had to yield up its organization and pass out of existance. The Democratic party, which has sinned infinitely more than any of these, is still less capable of reform. It is indissolubly connected with the ideas and spirit connected with the ideas and spirit slavery, the doctrines of state sover-gnty and the right of secession—the irginia abstractions growing out of the solutions of 1798 and 1799, and from

are honest and patriotic, and would do right were they emancipated from the shackles—the Bourbonistic dogmas and leadership by which they are bound hand and foot. The bonds by which

these proposals, are embedied in the platform which was lately sdopted by the convention at Columbus, and upon which their candidates have been placed. And although Democratic politicians constantly cry aloud that the issues are changed; that by-gones should be by-gones, and that the dead past should be buried out of sight, yet this very platform is rank with all their blood-stained heresies.

Recombission Merchants. Opposite R. R. Depot.

CLARK & CARNS, Grocen and dealers in Profile Wain-ts. Vest of Steam Mill.

DOBINSON, STURGEON & CO., Wholesale R. Grocen, and dealers Mill.

REGION & CO., Wholesale Described on the bonds is not paid in greenbacks the people will be driven to consider the question of repudiation.

It is, indeed, a question whether the Government has not the right to redeem the five-twenty bonds that have been issued for five years, or more, in the existing greenbacks, but the substance of the second resolution is, that if the bonds are not paid in greenbacks they shall not be paid at all. And when the Democratic party have herefore proposed to pay the bonds in greenbacks they shall not be paid at all. And when the Democratic party have herefore proposed to pay the bonds in greenbacks in the propose of the second resolution is, that if the bonds are not paid in greenbacks they shall not be paid at all. And when the Democratic party have herefore proposed to pay the bonds in greenbacks they have not referred to existing greenbacks to be collected by taxation for that porpose, but to the manufacture of new ones in sufficient quantities to pay off the debt, which would make them worthless, and repudiation thus fall not only upon the bondholders, but upon all the people into whose hands these greenbacks might come. The two resolutions tayen together present a clear and unmistakable declaration for the repudiation of the whole national debt. The conditions under which this repu-HOTELS.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL, Wm. P. Frazier, Proprietor. West of Court Home.

NATIONAL HOTEL, E. & W. Johnson, Proprietors. Opposite the Court House.

NEW HOME. Martin Fink, Proprietor. Correct Main mcd Maristrassis.

RY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

CRESSINGER & LEWIS, Bealers in Dry Goods, Furn, Notions, Boots and Shoes &c. Opposite St. Clair Hotel.

TROLL, FRED, Dealer in Dry Goods, Furn, Boots and Shoes, &c. Patterson's block.

PATTON, J. & SON Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, &c. Opposite Treasurer's office.

CLOTHING.

Utions tagen together present a clear and unmistakable declaration for the repudiation of the whole national debt. The conditions under which this repudiation is to take place are thin and transparent, and do not at all disguise the main purpose. The Democratic party in Ohio, as in all States, hate the national debt. They hated the purpose of suppressing the rebellion; and having done all in their power to prevent the debt from being contracted, and to prevent the use of the means by which the rebellion might be suppressed, it is not at all strange that we should find them under various excuses and pretexts, declaration for the repudiation of the whole national debt.

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But there is one peculiarity with the research declaration in the purpose.

Though the control of the control of

The third resolution in the series reads as follows: "That we denounce the National banking system as one of the worst outgrowths of the bonded debt, in that it unnecessarily increases the burdens of the people thirty millions of dollars annually; and we demand its immediate repeal." This resolution is either true or false. If it be true, then the National banking system should be abolished, unles there be other advantages which will compensate for laying the additional burden upon the people of thirty millions. It will appear by a little examinatian, that this resolution is wholly and absolutely false; and as it is an old rebel soldier, that has served through several campaigns, I will pay it is wholly and absolutely false; and as it is an old rebel soldier, that has served through several campaigns, I will pay it a fittle special attention. And to show that it is false, it is not necessary to argue that the National banking system is perfect, or that it is the best system that could de devised. How is it attempted to be shown that this system imposes an additional burden of thirty millions upon the people? They say it imposes such a burden because the Government pays interest to the amount of thirty millions on the bonds which are held by the banks, and deposited by them with the Government for the security of their currency. But would not the Government have to pay the same interest on these bonds whether they were held by the banks or not? If those bonds were held by private individuals, the Government would have to pay the same interest it does now. The purchase of the bonds by the banks, to deposit with the Government as security for their currency. does not increase the with the Government as security for their currency, does not increase the amount of interest which the Gouernamount of interest which the Gouernment has to pay on them to the amount of one cent. Whether the bonds are held by the banks or by private individuals, makes no possible difference to the Government. How is a National bank established? Why, they have to deposit with the Government before they receive their currency bonds to the amount of the ten per cent. more than the amount of the currency which they receive. How do they get those bonds? They go into the market and purchase them, just as you would go and purshase bonds if you want them. The purchase of bonds by the banks does not increase the amount of bonds—does not increase the interest the Government has to pay—but the bonds simply change hands. Whereas, the Government paid the interest to private persons, now the interest to private persons, now the interest is paid to the banks. The official report for the year 1868 shows that the banks held and had deposited with the Government, as secrity for their currency, three hundred and thirty-nine militaries, hundred and aight raise thousand lion six hundred and eighty-six thous-and dollars, and as security for their deposits thirty-seven million four huned and forty-six thousand dollars, making an aggregate of bonds three bundred and seventy-seven million one bundred and thirty-two thousand dol-

turs upon which the aggregate interest paid by the Government per annum, many of the bonds being five per cents. was less than twenty-two, millions of dollars. During the past year the

not more than one half their value. - all the States shall become a part of the sents itself as a candidate for popular gether, present the simple issue of repudiation. The income upon the bonds pudiation. The income upon the bonds is already taxed like the income of other dollars by the failure of local banks is very sure to receive the ratification of three-fourths of all the States, not the saveral States, the boldpudiation. The income upon the bonds pudiation. The income upon the bonds a dollar banks dollars by the fallure of local banks dollars by the fallure of local banks dollars by the several States, the bold-created by

> THE TABIFF. The fourth resolution denounces "the resent high protective tariff enacted in the interest of the New England manufacturers, for its enormous imposition of duties on salt, sugar, tea, coffer
> and other necessaries, as oppressive, especially upon the people of the West,
> and that we demand its repeal and the
> substitution of another, based upon revenue principles approximating as closely
> upon free trade as possible."
>
> The falsehood of this resolution is
> only exceeded by its absurdity. The
> declaration that sait, sugar, tea and
> coffee are taxed in the interest of New
> England is simply ridiculous. New
> England does not manufacture or pro-

duce any one of those articles, and therefore, she has no interest to be prosome sense in saying that taxes were levied upon them for their benefit. levied upon them for their benefit.

Butinasmuch as the Democratic party has, in times past, created much prejudice in the Northwest by the perpetual slander of New England, and by the pretense that we were all heavily taxed for her benefit, it was thought best by this convention to hold New England responsible for the tax levied upon salt, tea, coffee and sugar. You might as well hold New England responsible for the recent eclipse, which was not more total than will be that of the Democratic party in Ohio in October next. There party in Ohio in October next. There is as much sense in this resolution as tes, coffee and sugar are taxed in the form of duties because the Government has to raise revenue, and they are the fair subjects of taxation in that form. If the revenue was not raised in this way, it would have to be in some other, which would have so be in some other, which would perhaps be just as onerous upon the great body of the people. Just now there is not very much room for discussion upon the subject of the tariff. The Government has a large revenue to raise, and a part of it must be obtained in that way, and if this tariff should be so adjusted as to some extent to protect

this tariff should be so adjusted as to furnish no protection to American man-The fifth resolution begins by resolu ing that "the Democratic party of the United States has always been pre-emi-

who did not prefer foreign to American

manufactures. This resolution does not demand that revenue shall not be raised

by a tariff, but it only demands that

Constitution itself, and the Fifteenth favor it should tell the country what it Amendment thus presented by Congress will do it the power is placed in its three-fourths of all the States, not counting Ohio, and will, in all human probability, become a part of the fundamental law before the election of 1870.

ment, yet it is not likely to be imper-tant that it should do so, and people of all parties may make up their minds that the colored men of Ohio will have a right to vote in October. 1870, overn themselves accordingly. Vir-lnia, Mississippi and Texas will ratify

from the Southern States. But the sound judicial mind of the country, and the common sense of the people, repudi-ated the construction alike in each case, and rejected any interpretation of the Constitution which would enable a faclous minority to destroy the Legislature But the example of resignation set by

the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature, I commend most heartily to the Democratic members of the Ohio State Legislature, and in fact to Democratic officials everywhere throughout the land. Let Democratic office-holders be encouraged to resign, as the speediest and most certain means by which they can be entitled to the gratitude of their

The seventh resolution resolves "that

the policy and legislation of the Radical party tend to destroy the reserved rights the policy and legislation referred to are, is not stated, but we know very well what they mean. They mean the denial by the Republican party of State sover-eignty and of the right of secession; for the no other respect has the Republican party invaded or violated what they call the reserved rights, as understood by the fathers of the Republic, and as United States, are fully respected by the Republican party and will ever be re-served intact, but that infamous and loody doctrine of State sovereignty and ts first born child, the right of secession, which has cost the nation so dearly in blood and treasure—which have been the parents of so much misery and suf-

to haudie it or having any plan of cam-

govern themselves accordingly. Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will ratify the amendment, as all parties in those States have declared themselves in its favor, and the law of Congress will require it as a condition precedent to their restoration to representation in Congress; and enough other States have be surely counted upon, with those that have already acted, to make the requisite three-fourths.

Indiana has fatified the amendment, notwithstanding the desperate and revolutionary measures resorted to by the Democratic party of that State to defeat its action.

Twice the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Indiana Legislature resigned their seats for the purpose of breaking a quorum, relying upon a strained and forced construction of the Constitution of the United States when they claimed that Congress was destroyed in 1861 by the secession of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States. But the

onio vote for as Governor of the State of Onio. You did not vote for him then. You could not consistently, You cannot consistently vote for him now; and no man who voted against Mr. Pendleton in 1884 can vote for him without stultifying his record.

What was the platform Mr. Pendleton stood on in 1887? It was a resolution declaring that the war was a failure, that we should have a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of compromising with the rebellion, for the purpose of letting the rebel States go. He stood upon that platform in 1886; he stands upon it to-day, and if soldiers could not vote for him in 1884, they cannot vote for him now, and if soldiers could not vote for him in 1884, they cannot vote for him now, and if soldiers could not vote for him in 1884, they cannot vote for him now, and if soldiers could not vote for him in 1884, they cannot vote for him now, and if soldiers could not vote for him in 1884, they cannot vote for him now, and if soldiers could not vote for him in 1884, they cannot vote for him now, and if soldiers could not vote for him now, and if soldiers could not vote for him now, and if soldiers could not vote for him now, and they cannot vote for him now, and enjoyment, of the hiessings tion of which twas created.

Nebody can be deceived in regard to him. He represents the true spirit and purpose of the Democratic party. Any man who believes that the war was wrong upon our part, that we were that the war was right upon our part, that he rebels were wrong, that the Union ought to have been preserved at any cost, and that the blood that was shed in its defense was shed in a holy cause, any such man cannot vote for Mr. Pendleton believes that we war was right upon our part, that the rebels were wong, that the Union, or you are on the other. The issue is a plain one. You are either on the side of the Union, or you are on the other. The issue is a plain one. You are either on the side of the Union, or you are on the other. The issue is a plain one. You are either on the side of the li

now than they did then. But they are willing to lay hold of his skirts and have him drag them into power if possible, and next year they will with equal avidity lay hold of the garments of the American citizen of African descent for the same parpose. Between General Rosecrans and the Democratle party there can be no sympathy whatever, unless one or the other has undergone a radical change, and that the party has not changed we have conclusive evidence in their platform and in their general deportment and expressions throughout the country.—But, as was to have been reasonably expected, General Rosecrans has been faithful to the principles for which he fought durin; the war, and has been unwilling to statiffy himself by accepting a nomination at the hands of the men who were in sympathy with his armed enemies and whom he then denounced in all the bitterness of his heart. His rejection of the momination of Governor is a mortifying rebuke to the country back into the bloody chaos from which it has just escaped. There are reforms yet to be accomplished, imperfections to be made in our grand politics.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE CHEONICLE is unsurpassed in this section of Ohio. It is printed on new clear type, in one of the wealthiest, most populous, and enlight med Counties of the State, and its circulation

A the property of the control of the